THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXI.
NUMBER 35.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1884.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

A GENTLEMAN, noted for his startling yarns, says that at a dinner in a big house somewhere to the south of Calcutta, a boy was asked what is the difference between a pie and Pi, and the answer given was 'the former is crust with some succulent toothsome meat under it, and the latter is crust all over with nothing eatable in or about it. The crusty old boss of the house sent the lad to bed without a dinner.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE has an interesting account of an interview of one of its reporters with Dr. Chandler, Superintendent of the Health Department at New York, which is well worth reading. We quote the following on the adulteration of milk, a subject to which we have lately had occasion to refer two or three times :

"Our representative here ventured to remark that he had seen in the papers that even the high fines imposed in New York had not altogether stopped adulteration. "No," said Dr. Chandler, "but we have very greatly reduced it, and at any rate we have paid in some £10,000 in milk fines to the city treasury. Quite a number of our milkmen, too, have spent from ten to ninety days in prison. But what they disliked most of all were our raids on the milk trains. Our inspectors met the trains and examined the cans; and if any can was adulterated its contents were just emptied then and there down the drains. To see their potential dollars thus consigned to the drains—that was what they could not stand."

We have no sympathy for the milkmen who spent from ten to ninety days in prison; they were served right for their iniquitous proceedings; but we should like to know whence came the lac of rupees which went to the Treasury? They certainly came from the pockets of the milkmen in the first instance, but how much of them was soon after recouped from those of the customers? The same question suggests itself as regards the price of the adulterated milk which was emptied "then and there down the drains?" Surely the milkmen did not suffer their loss and sit quiet with folded hands. They must have either carried on more adulterations or raised the price of milk to recoup their loss. The examination, it seems, takes place at the railway stations, but after that examination there is a long interval before the milk goes into the can of the customer, and what inquisitorial inspection can there be to prevent adulteration during the interval? Let us bring the case home to Calcutta. How many peons should there be, to go about several times a day from shop to shop, armed with a lactometer and iodized paper to examine milk? and what would be the consequence of the law giving them full power to empty "then and there" the contents of every can they found containing diluted milk, and cast it into the Municipal drains? We can easily conceive the benefit which the peons will derive under such a law; but the public must be very much where it is now about pure milk, and the *pour boire* of the peons must ultimately come out of its pocket.

THE PIONEER says :—"The Calcutta Municipal Commissioners have held a meeting to consider the Lieutenant-Governor's action in appointing a special Sanitary Commission over their heads, and—they have *not* resigned in a body. Neither is there any sign that they intend to do anything so foolish, although they cannot at present bring themselves to accept the situation, and are still full of protest against the 'harsh and unmerited condemnation of their sanitary administration.' This banter, although it appeared in time, could not persuade the rather tough 34 to yield: they have very dogmatically resigned the thankless service.

THE FOLLOWING prospectus, which we take from the *Indian Daily News*, is recommended to the notice of the *Iconoclasts* of the Mufussil. "We understand that a Social and Sanitation Company, Unlimited, is about to be formed, with a nominal capital to be called up as required. General improvement is the aim of the Company, and attention will at once be given to the abolition of the Municipal Commissioners, to clear away arrears of work in the High Court, provide decent sanitation in the Medical College Hospital, curtail extravagance of writing in the Secretariat, and improve the social standing of the mercantile community. The members of the Provisional Board of Direction are gentlemen of well-known liberality, public spirit, and social influence, whose names, when published, are certain to give an assurance to the public that the interests of the Company will be well attended to. There was some difference of opinion at a preliminary meeting a few weeks ago; but as soon as this has been got over, the new Social and Sanitary Company will commence energetic and determined operations." The joke is not very cutting.

THE THAKORE of Moivee's scheme for a tramline has fallen through, owing to opposition presented by neighbouring chiefs. Noodles all! The earth will run its course all the same, whether fiddle de de agrees with fiddle de dum or not.

FRANCE is thinking of having carrier pigeons in all her principal towns in imitation of Germany. She proposes to bring up the number of her aerial messengers to over 25,000 and, with a view to the formation of a National Carrier Pigeon Union, has sent out Captain T. Cadithat to visit her chief towns. Hawks, we know, are the enemies of pigeons; was ever hawk-taming tried as a counterbalance? If not, the experiment is well-worth a trial at all events. Big guns versus armour plates: the two must run side by side.

A PRACTICAL joke was, the other day, practised by some disaffected and irreverent students of the Calcutta Presidency College on a Professor. Professor MacDonnell was in their bad graces, and to give proof of their dissatisfaction towards him, ate all his tiffin which his servant had left in the waiting-room. Now, boys, beware. You live not in England. There, not long ago, a Professor had put up a notice on his door saying, Mr.——will not attend his classes to-day. A joke loving youngster reading the notice slyly scratched out the initial letter of the word classes. The big don noticed this soon after and the only punishment he thought fit for the offence was to scratch out the second letter. But here know ye that Mr. Rivers Thompson is at the head of Government, and your pranks will be met by an edict from Belvedere recommending police enquiry, and you will be *hairraned* and *preshanned* for your love of the ludicrous.

TUESDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

CHANDA SINGH, the blind student of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, is a prodigy. He cannot read or write, but possesses such a strong memory as to be able to repeat all his text-books by rote, be it English, Persian, or Urdu, and can work out sums in Arthmetic with remarkable rapidity. The uncommon intensity of his mental powers is evidenced in his ability to multiply any number of figures by another equally large. At the last University Entrance Examination he was subjected to a *viva voce* examination by order of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and he stood 27th in the list of successful candidates. On the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction and the Syndicate, the Judges of the local Chief Court have allowed him to appear at its Law Examination. History affords us with a few such wonderful instances in ancient times. It would be pleasant to see a blind advocate strenuously advocating the causes of his clients before the Bench of the Punjab.

THE FOLLOWING Simla telegram appears in the columns of a local contemporary, regarding the attendance of Civil Surgeons on gazetted officers. "In supercession of the present arrangements regarding the attendance of Civil Surgeons on Uncovenanted Officers by which all such officers who are gazetted are entitled to the Medical attendance of Civil Surgeons, it has been decided that Uncovenanted Officers, whether gazetted or not, who draw Rs. 250 monthly pay, will in future be entitled to such attendance. The only exceptions to this ruling will be probationers appointed under statutory Civil Service rules, and Assistant Superintendents of Police, who, though drawing less than Rs. 250, will still be entitled to the personal attendance of Civil Surgeons." Why should the junior Deputy Babu and the probationary Munsiff be excluded?

THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION has once more achieved a success. It is said that the Roorki resolution is to be modified so as to admit domiciled Europeans. The object of the present Roorki law of admission was justice to the natives. The Cooper's Hill College having been established for the benefit exclusively of Europeans, it was held that the interests of the natives required a similar but somewhat inferior institution for the children of the soil. But Messrs. Atkins & Co. require both for themselves and leave nothing for the niggers, and our Government is too weak to withstand the pressure. The more powerful must be kept in good humour even at the sacrifice of the weak. We never expected this from Lord Ripon.

MR. STANLEY, who had just arrived in England, stated, with regard to the position of General Gordon, that he considers that the General has perfectly practicable routes at his command, either to escape to Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, or to the Congo, on the west coast. If his escape down the Nile should be blocked, Mr. Stanley considers that General Gordon can at this moment proceed up the Nile in steamers from Khartoum to Gondokoro, a distance of 500 miles, or an eight days' journey, and thence proceed to Bahar El Ghazal and join Lupton Bey, an Egyptian officer stationed there in command of 400 troops and in possession of £40,000 worth of ivory. He can proceed with this force to Zanzibar. Should the soldiers refuse to proceed on that route, and any other cause prevent its being adopted, General Gordon can cross over to Uganda, reach the Stanley stations, and proceed down the Congo. Mr Stanley considers that routes which have been gone over by Dr. Schweinfurth, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, and Italian and Austrian missionaries, cannot be insurmountable to a soldier, a traveller, an explorer. Mr. Stanley added that should the fate of the garrisons at the intermediate Egyptian ports of the Nile be endangered, Gordon can take them on with him. If they refused to join him at first, they would be sure to follow him. The sending out of a large English force to rescue General Gordon and bring him down the Nile, Mr. Stanley considers as a most perilous undertaking, likely to be attended with great loss of life and great expense, as English troops would be unable to withstand the climate. Mr. Stanley commends the abandonment of the Congo Treaty. Our readers must take this *cum grano salis*. It is Yankee all.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

THE BLANEY AND HOGEL question has been decided by the Bombay Government in favour of Dr. Hogel. It has completely exonerated Dr. Hogel from the blame imputed to him in the matter, and condemned Dr. Blaney for his attack upon Dr. Hogel.

THE QUEEN, it is stated, is about to make a new will in consequence of the changes in her testamentary arrangements which have been brought about by the death of the Duke of Albany and the birth of an heir to his titles.

"THE AUGUST number of *Temple Bar* contains the first part of a story entitled "The Red Manor. by the Lady C—— L——." The story is understood, though the initials are slightly disguised, to be from the pen of a daughter of the Earl of Lytton, a young lady still in her early teens." The family is a literary one, and it is no wonder that she should write in the vein of her ancestors.

SOME representatives of the Calcutta papers recently interviewed the Mormon missionaries at present in this city, and elicited from them an explanation of their tenets. On being asked if it was part of the Mormon system to teach ploygamy, the gentleman who was acting as spokesman replied :—We are not required to do so. That is not included in our mode of procedure, for it is a thing which we would not, or dare not, practise in this or any other country, and which is only done at our head-quarters. Of course, we are not forbiddden to use the word "polygamy," and if people desire to know more about it, we refer them to the Scriptures, because every intelligent person must be aware that in olden times Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob followed this practice, and we find not a single interdict in the whole of the Scriptures, Old or New, in relation to this matter. As to preaching it, that forms no part of our commission, but we are not ashamed of it.

WHAT IS the difference between a bite and a kiss? Most people would be able to answer the question satisfactorily ; but a West Indian who was charged at Calcutta the other day with assaulting his wife by biting her, appears to think that they are one and the same thing. It seems that the accused was only recently married, and before the honeymoon was hardly out, he assaulted his wife, and to use the prosecuting pleader's words, "showed his canine propensity by biting her on the arm." The husband, in his defence, urged that "he had been skylarking with his wife and catched her hard" and that he meant the bite for a kiss. The magistrate apparently thought that biting was not a recognized method of displaying connubial affection, and bound the man over in the sum of 50 Rs. to keep the peace for six months.

THEY HAVE a very convenient way of making up quorums at Municipal meetings at Ahmedabad. If the necessary number of *Johukums* are not present, says the *Indian Spectator*, "the cutchery peon or trooper may be seen running or galloping off through the streets in quest of Commissioners." What a pleasant thing it would have been the other day when Mr. Harrison, like Dean Swift, found himself in the pulpit, and Moulvi Ahmed, like George the beadle, forming the congregation, if the former had a few troopers sent off in search of such truant Commissioners as still acknowledge his sway ! We would walk ten miles to behold a Calcutta corporator, whether lean and lanky, or fat and blubberly, being dragged at the tail of a Police trooper. What a sight that would be ! Mr. Stevens might try the same experiment at Alipore. Indeed, now that the idea is in our head, why should not Mr. Macaulay introduce a section to that effect in the new Self-Government Bill ? He has been, we see, sorely bothered how to foster public spirit in members of Local Boards, and, failing in other ways, has provided in the Bill the reduction of the period of absence without punishment from the present Municipal rule of six months to three months, and then gazetting the truants as defaulters. A course of hectoring and dragooning by Police troopers, with an occasional use of the trooper whip, would be infinitely more effective. A Yankee would put out his bottom dollar to know the amount of cachinnation the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson and Mr. Macaulay indulge in private over their scheme of "how not to do it."

THE EARLY deaths of two such men as Keshub Chunder Sen and Kristodas Pal have set some of our Bombay friends speculating on the cause of the shortness of life of our men of intellect. The *Times of India*, the *Indian Spectator* and Mr. Ranade have arrived at the conclusion that it is *precocity* that kills our great men. The last says "Precocity is certainly the chief source of this evil, and eats into the very heart of our community." For a conjecture this may pass muster, but in the lives of the two persons named we can find nothing very markedly *precocious*. They were certainly more intellectually constituted than what is common, but intellectuality and superior judgment and devotion to duty are not precocity. In fact the search after the cause fails, because one cause is sought for a given effect, when in reality a great number—of local, physical, moral, social and others—have combined to produce the evil complained of.

THURSDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

A SCHEME for the re-organization of the District Police in His Highness the Nizam's dominions has, the *Deccan Times* says, just been published, the nature of which can perhaps be best understood by the perusal of the rules and regulations laid down for the guidance of the Inspector-General who has been specially appointed, "in order to improve the condition of the District Police." Colonel Ludlow, the newly appointed Inspector-General of Police, will, in addition to his police duties, have the supervision of all District Jails. A large scheme has been placed in the hands of the Inspector-General, and it is pretty certain that under so experienced an officer the working of the Police in Hyderabad will be greatly improved. That department, including many others in the province, needs thorough and effective reorganization.

THE Napoleon family has always been unhappy in its domestic relations. Napoleon I. quarrelled with his brothers; Napoleon III. was cruelly persecuted by his father; and now Prince Jerome is, says an English paper, at daggers drawn with his son Prince Victor. The young prince, too, is lost to all sense of honour, and is perfect in duplicity. He made a solemn promise to his father that he would remain at peace with him, and this promise he has shamelessly broken. He gets 40,000 fr. a year from some unknown source, and his father has shown him up for this. Prince Victor, on the arrest of his father, some months ago, clapped his hands for joy, exclaiming 'served right,' and calling him 'disgusting vulture." It is a sad spectacle to see the father and the son thus making themselves beasts by indulging in the vilest of human passions. The Prince is said to be well read, but little learning has, perhaps, spoiled his temper, and a rude rustic of the plain in whom touch of nature is vivid, is certainly a better and a happier man than the claimant for the throne of France.

THE ROORKI resolution has been amended ; the survey department has nearly been made exclusive, and the opium department has also been made inaccessible, to the Indians. What a fine time for the drones of the European community. These proceedings of our Governments seem to us to be a satire on the Royal Proclamation of 1858 and a travesty of single-minded justice.

M. JULES JOUBERT, the father of the late Calcutta International Exhibition, has the knighthood of the Cross of Commander of the Royal Order of Cambodia conferred upon him by the French Governor of Cochin China. His two other friends have been made Chevaliers of the order. And yet M. Joubert says the Calcutta Exhibition has brought him nothing !

WE UNDERSTAND that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab has stopped irrigating the rice fields from the Swat River Canal, within one mile of the Cantonment boundaries. This is proper ; the neighbourhood of irrigated lands is always unhealthy and the health of cantonments is a matter of grave importance. Irrigation is beneficial to growing corn, but not to the health of growing man.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE of the 16th July last, contained a Resolution of Government regarding the admission of candidates into the Opium Department by a half and half process of examination and nomination, but it carefully avoided mentioning whether natives of Bengal would be entertained in that Department. In these columns we drew the attention of our young countrymen to seek for admission into this hitherto exclusive department and to have the ambiguity of the silence of the resolution as regards the natives removed. An educated native did apply to Government, asking its permission to be allowed to compete at the next examination, but the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal has sent him the following reply : "With reference to your letter dated the 28th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that for the present, the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to entertain the application of natives of India for appointment to the Opium Department." May we ask the Bengal Government why is the department yet to be an exclusive preserve for the wanton children and relations of retired Civilians ? Where stands then the much vaunted tall talk of Liberalism, and the assurance given in the Royal Proclamation ?

THE GOOD PEOPLE of Simla lately got up a scandal against Government. They said Government was "plumping" one of its own officers for the Chairmanship of the local Municipality, and "the free and independent electors", says the Simla Correspondent of the *Englishman*, "banded together and swore a great oath that they would not be dictated to by Government? Here was local self-government with a vengeance ! It was quite like Frankenstein's monster turning upon and rending its maker. The Government was deeply shocked at so much ingratitude. It went about with tears in its eyes protesting against the cruel affront, and called Heaven and earth to witness that the wrong inflicted was unprovoked, for it had never had the least intention to 'run' Col. Cruikshank or any other candidate for election." The Simla electors are mostly Europeans, and this was the only course left to Government. But let us suppose that the Bengal Government wished to "run" a candidate at Krishnaghur ; what would it not have done with Mr. Taylor as Magistrate and Major Ramsay, of Dinapur Hedayat Ali and Barawari clapping fame, who has been so very unjustly described by our contemporary of the *Statesman* as a "lunatic," to carry out its views amidst native voters ?

FRIDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT from Rungpore informs us that Babu Janaki Ballabh Sen, of Dimla, district Rungpore, has subscribed Rs. 1350 for macadamising a kutcha road a mile long. We thank Babu Janaki Ballabh for his liberality.

A CORRESPONDENT from Srikissenpore says that owing to scanty fall of rain this year, the transplantation of rice has not been satisfactory in the district of Burdwan, and that in many places the operation has not been carried on at all. The price of rice is steadily increasing, and coarse rice is now being sold at 20 seers (kutcha weight) the rupee ; the people are apprehending a severe scarcity, bordering on famine.

WE HAVE received a letter from the inhabitants of Jallalpore in the sub-division of Basirhat in which they have requested us to draw the attention of the defaulting subscribers to the Jallalpore khal-bridge fund to pay in their subscriptions at their earliest convenience, as the construction of an important bridge is being delayed by their indifference to pay their dues. We hope the subscribers will come in with their subscriptions as early as possible.

WE UNDERSTAND the Secretary of State has sanctioned six State scholarships to native students desirous of prosecuting their studies in England. We fight for our just rights—a fair field and no favor—and do not care for such sops to stop our mouth. It is said that the American Government will give any number of protectors for the Red Indians, but no legal rights of any kind. Our lords seem to follow the American policy. And why should they not, for we, too, are Indians.

THE CZAR announces that the meeting of the Emperor of Austria and the Czar will take place at Granica in Poland. Thence their Imperial Majesties will proceed together *via* Warsaw to Alexanderoff, where they will be joined by the Emperor of Germany. What means this triple meeting ? No tripartite alliance, for a future partition of another Poland we hope !

ON THE recommendation of General Roberts, the Madras Government has consented to a subadar being placed in command of a detachment of native troops garrisoning Samalcotta ; but a British Officer will inspect the detachment every quarter. Try the experiment in every department, and the machinery of Government will work as smoothly as ever, the professions of Atkinses and Brays to the contrary notwithstanding. Pin your faith on the natives of India, and they will prove as true as steel and pleasant co-labourers.

SATURDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

ANENT THE Krishnaghur Students' case the *Indian Spectator* makes the following apt remark. "The Dacca Students' Case is scarcely half forgotten when we have another case got up to keep up the tension. The conduct of the Krishnaghur Schoolboys' Case, of which we have reports before us, shows an amount of irregularity on the part of the Police and a degree of severity on the part of the Magistrate which are simply incredible to us here."

A DREADFUL accident occurred at Dundee recently. Whilst a young woman named Agnes Gall, employed in a factory at that place, was combing her hair, and throwing it back over her head, the tresses, which were unusually long, were caught by a revolving strap, and the poor girl was caught up and thrown several times round the shaft before the machinery could be stopped. She was nearly scalped, and lies in the infirmary in a precarious state.

THE DUC DE CHARTRES has distributed the sum of 70,000 francs among the poor sufferers from cholera in Marseilles and Toulon. His Holiness the Pope has sent 20,000 francs to the Bishop of Marseilles for the same purpose, and the French Government has decorated with the Legion of Honor a nun at Tours, for exceptional self-devotion during the cholera epidemic.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS has ceased to open its mouth about the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission, and this is because the Russian Press Censor has gagged it, for the editors used to excite public feeling in England by giving expression to their views on the subject. Russia will keep her own counsel, and not allow others even a smell of it. This has been her policy all along, and it is idle to talk of gagging the press as smacking of barbarism.

THE KANDAHAR correspondent of a contemporary says that he heard from an Afghan Khan, who is supposed to have had an interview with the Amir of Cabul, that His Highness was highly pleased with the ammunition and stores presented to him by the India Government, and that he lays the highest store on the possession of Herat. Abdur Rahaman's opinion of the British administration is that it rewards merit, represses wrong-doers, and never unnecessarily interferes with other people's affairs. All this, however, was given in course of an Afghan gup, and we must take it for what it is worth.

ON SATURDAY last the 23rd August, Babu Akhoy Kumar Chowdhury delivered an interesting lecture at the premises of the Baroda Maharaja's school, on the 'Administration of Native states in India.' Babu A. K. Chowdhury is now touring through the Native states to collect information with a view to publish a pamphlet on the administration of Native states in India.

ABOUT 200 Zamindars, Talukdars, Putnidars, Abkadars, Gantidars and other inhabitants of Nowera

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

Bodra, Narkalbariah, Jogulgatchi and the adjoining villages in the Paighathy Purgunnah have petitioned the Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee, 24 Purgunnahs, touching the manner in which the roads, in their respective villages, which during the rainy season are simply unfit for use, are looked after. They pay their cesses regularly and punctually, and there is no reason why they should not benefit by the proceeds thereof. This state of things is prineipally to be attributed, we are afraid, as the petitioners point out, to the absence of any representative of theirs in the Road Cess Committee. Their prayer, that in making the next allotment the Committee should be required to set apart an adequate amount for the construction and improvement of the roads in the above-named villages, and that they should be allowed to send in a representative of their own to the Committee, does not at all seem to be unreasonable, and we have no doubt that it will receive proper consideration at the hands of the Chairman and the District Committee.

DURING the week ending 23rd August, there were 183 deaths in Calcutta, of which 7 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 66 from fever, 18 from bowel-complaints and the rest from other causes.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the following publications:—1. Report of the Revenue administration N. W. Provinces for 1882-83. 2 Annual Report on Labour Immigration into Assam for 1883. 3. Hinduism a Retrospect and a Prospect. 4. The Mahabharata Part X. 5. The Statement of the Apostolic Durbar. 6. The Anti-Christian for August. 7. The Annual Report of the Nobadhai Young Men's Library. 8. Report on the Excise Revenue in the Central Provinces for 1883-84. 9. Education Report of the Central Provinces for 1883-84. 10 Prachar for Bhadar.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, August 25.—Telegrams from Italy state that cholera is increasing in that country, and that military cordons have been established.

28.—The statement made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* yesterday, with reference to the proposed three weeks' quarantine at Suez, has been authoritatively denied.

28.—Lords Wolseley and Northbrook start for Cairo on Sunday next. Lord Wolseley has been sent because General Stephenson declared the expedition via the Nile impracticable.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a paragraph stating that the German Government has proposed to the Powers that three weeks' quarantine should be established at Suez on ships coming through the canal from choleraic ports.

The meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia, attended by their respective Chancellors, has been arranged.

Aden, August 25.—The remainder of the crew and passengers of the wrecked French transport *Aveyron* have arrived here, on board of the *Lord of the Isles*.

Shanghai, August 25.—During the bombardment of Foochow arsenal by the French squadron only one Chinese battery replied, and it is reported that one French war vessel was sunk. The French Charge d'Affairs has left Tientsing, but an acting Consul will remain there. General Chang Pei-Lien will lead the Chinese troops,

28.—The French fleet have destroyed all defences on the Min River. The French Consul and merchants have been expelled from Canton. The populace invaded the Roman Catholic Cathedral, but the Chinese troops cleared the edifice of the mob. The consular body have, in consequence of these disturbances, induced the Bishops and Catholic missionaries to leave Canton.

Paris, August 27.—Vice Admiral Peyrron, Minister of Marine and Colonies, has sent a telegram to Admiral Courbet offering him congratulations upon his successful bombardment of Fooshow.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1884.

THE RUMP CORPORATION.

WE had barely time last week to announce the resignation of 32 Commissioners, and two more have since resigned. It is not known for certain whether any more will follow suit, but it is expected in some quarters that some of the more independent Commissioners may also tender their resignation. It will be remembered that we had from the beginning disapproved of the idea of the Commissioners *hastily* resigning in a body for reasons which we stated at length, and which need not be now repeated, and if we objected to their resignation *in a body* we object *a fortiori* to the partial resignation which has taken place. We are ready to anticipate the objection, that it was no fault of those who have resigned if the others did not follow them, and they themselves had to resign independently of those others, because they as men of honor could not with any consistency put up with the insult which had been so wantonly offered to them as a body. The chivalry of these gentlemen is no doubt worthy of every praise and would certainly have been far better understood and appreciated if they had refused to take *any* further part in the deliberations on Municipal affairs and had resigned instantly on the appointment of this obnoxious Commission instead of waiting to see what turn matters would take. When they came to know that it was not likely that the whole body, or at any rate a number sufficient to leave the Corporation without a quorum and thereby make it unworkable, would resign, it was clearly their duty as custodians of public interest, to hold on because they must have known that the resignation of any member, short of what might make the municipality practically lame, would not in the least affect its constitution, and the partial resignation would necessarily leave its entire management to a veritable Rump. As it is we find that representatives of all the Wards excepting Ward no. 17 have resigned, and Wards nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 11 and 16 are absolutely without any representatives, all the Wards of the Town being thus more or less unrepresented. The constitution, however, of the Corporation remaining unaffected, there can be no valid objection against what the remaining members choose to do, and the line of action that the majority of these remaining members is likely to adopt is clearly indicated in the proceedings of their last meeting. At that meeting Maharaja Narendra Krishna moved and Dr. Banerjea seconded that there be no further election of the Town Council till the 22nd November next. This motion on being put to the vote was of-course lost. The object of the Maharaja in proposing this resolution evidently was that the Commissioners should do their best to avoid all imputation of jobbery and should not make these elections to the Town Council in a haphazard manner until they had once more the full complement of their body, and the Maharaja must have been perfectly aware that the working of the Town Council would not any way be affected by this little delay. But the majority of the Commissioners did not view the matter in the same light and proceeded to make the Town Council elections. In our last issue we ventured to say that "it needs no prophet to tell that the vast majority of the Commissioners who have adopted Mr. Gasper's Resolution will be so wanting in self-respect and sense of honor as to deem it their duty to emphasize their own condemnation." We did so with the assumption and expectation that the "vast majority" would be at their posts of duty when the Chairman's proposal came on for discussion, and if that had been the case there cannot be the shadow of a doubt as to what the issue would have been. But that was not to be; what owing to absences and to other causes, and what owing to the late resignations, the number of Commissioners have now dwindled from 72 to 32 of whom 25 were present when the Chairman's proposal came on, and the majority accepted the proposal. The report of the meeting does not tell us as to who voted for and who against the proposal, or else it could have been known as to which of the Commissioners advocated the Chairman's proposal. In moving the resolution, the Chairman pointed out that since the appointment of the Commission was perfectly *legal and since as such* it had now become a body with which the welfare of the town was bound up, it was the duty of the Commissioners to exercise the power the law invested them with and to depute some one who by representing the views of the Corporation might make the Commission more efficient and its report more practical. The Commissioners, of course, by doing this did not in the least admit that a sufficient case for the appointment of the Commission had been made out. The majority of the Commissioners who accepted the proposal must have thought that however much they might condemn the action of the Government in regard to this matter they certainly did not in any way compromise their position by merely deputing somebody to see that in an enquiry regarding themselves they might not be misrepresented. We are sure that the "vast majority" of Commissioners had they not resigned would not have shared in this view, and we for ourselves are not disposed to quarrel with the remnant of the Commissioners for having adopted this view, because the appointment of the Commission being an accomplished fact, its decision will be binding on the Corporation, no matter whether its present body of members continue to compose it or not. If that is so it is no doubt very much in the interests of the Town and of the rate-payers in general that some one should be on the Commission who represented the Corporation and could bring before the Commission all that the Corporation might think ought to be brought before it. The appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Beverley who happens to have been one of the Payne-Cunningham memorialists—mark the sense of justice and propriety!—and who as its Chairman did not prove himself a very zealous friend of the Municipality, bodes no good. It becomes, therefore, all the more necessary to take steps that may enhance the efficiency of the Commission whose action it is impossible to neutralise, and more so because a favourable report of the Commission would be a complete and triumphant answer to all the charges that have been recklessly laid at the door of the Commissioners.

If the Commissioners, whether rightly or wrongly, are determined to exercise the right that the law invests them with, it is of the utmost importance that they should depute the very best man available, and the Commissioners themselves and public opinion declare with one voice that a better man it is impossible to depute than the Chairman, Mr. Harrison, who by reason of his extensive municipal experience is eminently fitted to discharge the very onerous duties that will naturally devolve on the Municipal Member of the Commission. We can very well understand his scruples in refusing to be a member of a Commission which will sit on trial, so to speak, on a body whose member and Chairman he is. He is evidently desirous of avoiding the preposterous mistake that the Government of Bengal has committed in combining the prosecutor and the judge in the person of Mr. Justice Beverley and has no desire of seeing the accused and the judge combined in his own person. But the same reasons will preclude any other member of the Corporation from sitting on the Commission, and the choice of the Commisoioners must necessarily fall on an outsider. We are not aware that any outsider can represent the views of the Corporation in the Commission so well as the Chairman, Mr Harrison, could have done, and we cannot help thinking that if the Commissioners at all depute anybody to represent them on the Commission it ought to be their Chairman and no body else. And if they at all go outside their own body their choice ought to fall upon one of those gentlemen who used to take an active part in their deliberations and by resigning or otherwise have ceased to be Municipal Commissioners. We see no other alternative left to the Corporation.

We would, however, seriously recommend the Commissioners to go up to the Government of India with the whole case, and ask it to consider this most arbitrary action on the part of the Government of Bengal. It will be in the remembrance of our readers that not long ago a somewhat analogous if not an exactly similar case arose in Bombay. When the Bombay Corporation very rightly refused to defray the expenses of the Lock Hospital on the ground that its maintainance was required not so much for their purposes as for those of the military authorities, the Bombay Government after a good deal of correspondence decided to deduct the amount from the Police charges which the Municipality used to receive from it. The Commissioners protested but to no avail. They moved the Government of India but failed. The Government, unhappily as is usual in similar cases, as if afraid of disturbing the judgment of the lower tribunal, saw no reason to interfere. The matter was subsequently referred to the Secretary of State in Council; and it was ruled that the Government of Bombay was in the wrong. The above although not a case in point exactly illustrates the right of the Supreme Government and of the Secretary of State to interfere on occasions like these when the provisions and spirit of the law are overridden. If the Commissioners fail to gain the ear of the Government of India, let the matter be referred to the higher authority of the Secretary of State

so that authoritative decisions may be obtained on important points like these. And supposing even that either the Government of India or the Secretary of State refuse to entertain their appeal, the appeal will not and could not have been in vain, because the matter being thoroughly sifted the defects of section 28 of the Calcutta Municipal Act will have been all the more patent and may lead to a speedy amendment of the section. Although the Commission appointed under this section in the present case may be a perfectly *legal* one in the technical sense of the term, there can be no doubt that the spirit of the law has been done to death and it has been applied to a case which the legislature could not have even remotely contemplated, as the remarks of Sir Richard Temple quoted in one of our recent issues most conclusively show. The words "conservancy" and "cleaning" in Sec 28 should not be taken in their most comprehensive sense, because they would then include the whole round of the business of the Municipality and nothing would escape out of their drag-net. It would be absurd to suppose that under cover of these two words the Government retains power to interfere with the dismissal of a peon, *dhangar* or *mehter*. This was the very essence of the dispute between Sir Richard Temple's Government the Justices and the public, we referred to at length in a recent issue. When the compromise was effected these two words must have been taken in their legitimate limited sense, as no other supposition can explain the reason of the dispute and the ultimate compromise. As it is, the law is sufficiently vague and general, and as such, presses most hardly on the Commissioners. It is for the purpose of urging on the amendment of the obnoxious Sec 28, if for no other purpose, that the Government of India and the Secretary of State ought to be moved, and we make no doubt that such an appeal will not be ineffectual.

THE KRISHNAGORE STUDENTS' CASE.

THE curtain has dropped at last over the judicial drama which so long engrossed public attention at Krishnagore. The actors who played their parts have left the stage, and it is time to pronounce a verdict on the performance.

Perhaps no one amongst the *dramatis personæ* has occupied a more conspicuous position than the distinguished chief of the Nuddea Police. Major Ramsay, no doubt, overflows with zeal, but his zeal outruns his discretion, overclouds his judgment, and leads him into situations which verge on the ludicrous. The proceedings of the trial read like a page of the Pickwick Papers, and the reader is bewildered amidst the wealth of unconscious humour which lies scattered in profusion in the cross-examination of the District Superintendent. Thus, when he is pressed to say whether before he took action he had considered what actual offence the boys had committed, he jauntily returns the following astounding reply:

"Yes, they had been guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly. I considered that the object of that assembly was to break up the *jattra*. That was all that struck me at the time; the fact that a *jattra* had been broken up, which had no business to be broken up, was enough for me. To the best of my belief, I did authorize the holding of the *jattra*. Most certainly I was annoyed on learning that a *jattra* which had my official sanction had been broken up. *Before I gave the Sub-Inspector the order to arrest these boys, I did not consider under what clause of section 141 the offence would come. I do not go about with the Penal Code in my pocket.* I knew well enough that there had been a breach of the peace, and my object was to get hold of the offenders, and prove to them that they had done wrong. By breach of the peace, I mean that the *jattra* was broken up by the boys."

Here we have one of the brilliant lights of the Indian Police admitting that, although he ordered the accused to be arrested, he had never paused to ponder whether any legal offence had been committed by them or not. It was "enough in his opinion that a *jattra* had been broken up." That fact appeared to him completely to warrant the apprehension of these unfortunate youths, and he hoped that somehow or other, by hook or by crook, they would be brought in, or as he subsequently says, "I felt sure the law would fetch 'em somehow. I did not bother myself about sections; it was sufficient for me that a disturbance had occurred."

If this is the idea of an experienced Police officer like Major Ramsay, the Penal Code had better be thrown into the Indian Sea, and the people left to the lawlessness of the dark ages. After years of elaboration, a most Draconian code, the very drag-net of a criminal statute, is passed and yet its terribly wide and grasping provisions are not found sufficient to satisfy the crotchets and the despotic tendencies of the Crime-Investigation Department. A number of young boys, whom no judicious Police officer would ever dream of prosecuting, are found to be unduly demonstrative, and they are forthwith arrested, hauled up before the Magistrate, flung into the felon's dock, subjected to ruinous expense, harassment and disgrace, for days and days together, and it is only when an eminent member of the Calcutta Bar spends his best energies in their defence, that they are enabled to obtain their deliverance.

The gallant Major's ideas of distinction between the innocent and the guilty are of the haziest. On the afternoon of the day after the occurrence, he drives to the College Hostel, and some 18 or 19 students are taken into custody, *although only 8 or 9 are identified.* When Mr. Mann, the Principal of the College, represents to him that there are several boys amongst the arrested who had never been to the *jattra*, he makes the remark, "I cannot help it; the innocent must suffer with the guilty."

How beautifully delicate, too, are the Major's notions about the communication of Police views of cases to Magistrates who try them!! While this case is being heard before Mr O'Brien, Major Ramsay visits that officer and tries to convince him that the facts disclosed in the evidence constitute an offence. Certainly a more damaging admission of open defiance of the rules which should regulate the relations between litigants and judges was never before heard of in India, and we do not know which to admire most, the absolute ignorance of forensic proprieties, or the refreshing nonchalance with which the admission is made.

Supposing such an incident had occurred in the course of a trial in Western Europe, would not public indignation have swelled and surged till the administration was driven to transfer the case to another Magistrate? How sad, how deplorable, must be the fate of the accused in the country in which the executive is vested almost with unfettered discretion, and ideas are exchanged between the prosecutor and the Judge over a cup of tea or a glass of champagne. It is not every day that we get glimpses into the administration of Muffasil justice. A thick impenetrable veil envelopes all that transpires in our courts in the interior, and it is only by fits and starts that a faint light struggles into their recesses and exposes to us side-views of the gloomy scene; but the partial revelations even thus scantily made, must be enough to paralyse the observer with horror, and fill him with despair as to the country's future. Here, in the centre of a Metropolitan district, with an educated and enlightened Bar, a batch of boys, simply because they happen to be boisterous over a play, are mercilessly apprehended, and prosecuted without the slightest attempt being made to discover whether their acts amounted to a legal offence at all; and to heap wrong upon wrong the Police try to innoculate the Magistrate of the original and appellate Benches with their views and sentiments.

Nor is this all. Major Ramsay seems determined to leave no stone unturned to achieve a lasting celebrity in the annals of Criminal Administration. The compliment he pays to the native Magistrates of Krishnagore is most appreciative. He roundly charges them with being amenable "to the influence of pleaders" and to "bazar sympathies;" and he apparently thinks nothing of his own sins of omission and commission. On the contrary, he seems to revel in his derelictions of duty. He is asked if he consulted the District Magistrate, that is the Magistrate of the Superior Court, before whom an appeal would lie from Mr. O'Brien's decision, and he enjoys the recollection of his "being hand-in-glove with him in the case, sixteen annas." Major Ramsay says, he is anxious to maintain "the dignity and the supremacy of the law." The dignity which is really maintained is his own dignity, and the "supremacy of the law" resolves itself into the supremacy of the Nuddea Police. Verily the administration of justice in India has not as yet advanced beyond the most rudimentary stage. With the learned counsel for the defence we concur in thinking that both Mr. Tayler and Major Ramsay were actuated by the sincerest desire to discharge their public duties; at the same time we must beg leave to say, a graver, or a more fatal error never before marked the course of an executive officer. Utterly unable to appreciate the importance of the constitutional principles which were involved in the issues of the case, they lent the sanction of their high position to a deliberate violation of personal liberty, to the exhibition of a merciless vindictiveness, and a sustained endeavour to repress by tyranical rigour a display of the smallest spirit of boyish unruliness; conduct like this must at once destroy the influence of the Police for good in the district where their lot has been cast. Certainly it has met with marked public condemnation. There may be periods in the annals of a nation when popular sympathy, however strongly evoked, may not flow in channels indicated by a stern feeling of justice; at such times an officer of the Administration may be compelled to stem the tide and camly pursue his path of duty; but when as in this case the voice of the people is the voice of justice, when public opinion coincides with the verdict of the public conscience, it is time for the administration to take note of the fact, and he who fails to do so must not expect to rule successfully; he forfeits for ever the confidence of the ruled. If Mr. O'Brien had but earlier announced the conclusion at which he eventually arrived, what a world of trouble and anxiety would he have saved to the unfortunate accused, but the learned Magistrate was so tardy that his proceedings virtually amounted to visiting them with the pains and penalties of a conviction. We most sincerely regret that recent events in Bengal have been calculated to estrange all sympathy between the rising generation and the rulers of the country. The real object of the Government may be to see discipline maintained in our schools and Colleges, but it must remember that if it pursues its present policy, it can never successfully fulfil its functions as a respected supreme guardian, a love-inspiring power guiding the national education of a subject people. Its acts are always liable to be misinterpreted and misconstrued, and its so called discipline may degenerate into tyranny. We earnestly ask Mr. Rivers Thompson to camly review the situation, and to judge it by the light of disclosures made in the Nuddea case.

SIR ALFRED LYALL ON THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

SIR ALFRED LYALL has written an able letter to the Government of India on the report of the Education Commission, in the course of which the salient points of the report bearing on the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are clearly and forcibly discussed. Orders have been issued for the adoption of such of the recommendations of the Commission as Sir Alfred Lyall deems practicable and advisable to put in force at once; but in many cases the proposed changes are so considerable that before action can be taken it is necessary that a careful survey of the whole condition of public instruction in the Provinces should be made and further enquiry instituted into many of the matters brought to notice. That a further enquiry should be deemed essential, before the Government can accept its recommendations does not seem to speak very highly of the success of the labours of the Commission so far at least as the North-Western Provinces are concerned. Such an enquiry has been necessitated by the fact that the Government of these Provinces differ from the conclusions arrived at by the Commission about some very important points.

The number of independent indigenous schools conducted on the native method in the North-

Western Provinces is larger than in any other part of Northern India. The Commission recommends that they should be treated as an integral part of the general system of education regulated or supervised by the State. The Government agrees in this view and admits that the time may now have come for making an attempt to utilise these schools, but is doubtful as to the result, for they are said to retain their popularity mainly because their teaching is religious and denominational. It is therefore difficult to raise their condition as judged by official standards without destroying their distinctive character which gives them a special hold upon the affection and support of the people. The apprehension is, to some extent, well founded that when the strenuous efforts of the State are directed to the encouragement of elementary education, the consequence will be either that the indigenous schools which remain independent will suffer from State competition or that following the Government lead they will merge into the departmental system, thereby losing their present distinctive character—a consummation which it does not appear to have been within the contemplation of the Commission. A recommendation which does not find favour with Sir Alfred Layll's Government is that aided indegenous schools should be open to all classes and castes of the community because it would interfere with these institutions to a greater extent than is necessary or desirable; it would not be advisable in the N. W. Provinces at present to make such a condition, a necessary preliminary to a grant-in-aid. This is also true of the indigenous schools of a higher order which chiefly impart instruction of a more or less religious character, and supported as they are by native gentlemen and noblemen they are not likely to apply for or be willing to accept State assistance on such a condition. That Government institutions of this order are very serviceable is illustrated by the case of the Benares College which has done much to preserve and encourage high Hindu culture. The recent action of the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the reopening of the Oriental classes of the College on a wider and remodelled basis, which we noticed some time ago, will very materially strengthen the policy in this direction. With regard to the principle that primary education be declared to be that part of the whole system of public instruction which possesses an almost exclusive claim on local funds set apart for education and a large claim on Provincial revenues, the Government points out that 84 per cent. of the Local, 74 per cent. of the Municipal, and 21 per cent. of the Provincial Funds, devoted to education, were spent on primary education in the N. W. Provinces in the year 1881-82. Regarding secondary education, it has been laid down by the Commission that the relation of the State to secondary education is different from its relation to primary education, in that the means of the latter may be provided without regard to the existence of local co-operation, while it is expedient to provide the means of the former only where adequate local co-operation is forthcoming and should be preferably on the footing of the grant-in-aid system. It may be remarked that of late years no new school for instruction in English has been established by State funds alone in the N. W. Provinces. This shows how steadily are the people of the country helping the educational movement and if the public are ready to establish schools with a certain degree of State-aid, the State need not take entirely on itself the business of establishing them. But in the present condition of education and enlightenment of the Provinces, it would be imprudent to rely entirely on indirect means for secondary education, or to hold that if local co-operation is not forthcoming the State should decline to provide the necessary means, for secondary education is no less important for the advancement and welfare of the people than primary education. The only difference between the two classes is that while primary education would die out unless maintained by the State, secondary education will require merely the grant-in-aid system for, its support, because there is a demand for it and the people can afford to contribute towards its expenses.

As regards Collegiate education the only alteration in the present system that appears advisable to the Government is that (a) grants to aided Colleges be fixed for a term of years, (b) that grant towards the purchase of books and apparatuses be formally recognised as allowable, (c) that Indian graduates be more largely employed as professors, and (d) that scholarships be established for distinguished graduates to enable them to proceed to Europe to pursue the study of some branch of mechanical industry. The last two heads will, without doubt, recommend themselves very favourably to our countrymen.

We need not stop to examine in detail all the points that have been raised. But we cannot help noticing at some length the observations of the Government of the North-Western Provinces on a very important question which, we are inclined to think, will be admitted by our readers as right in the main. The Commission recommend that an attempt should be made to prepare a moral text-book based upon the fundamental principles of natural religion such as may be taught in all Government and non-Government Colleges, and that a series of lectures on the duties of a man and a citizen, should be delivered to each of the College classes. This project the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to support. However much we may deplore the want of a religious and moral training in our Colleges and schools, we cannot help agreeing with Sir Alfred Lyall in thinking that it is no part of the functions of a Government in India to draw up a Code of morality and issue it officially for the instruction of pupils and students. A declaration or even a suggestion that the morality of the proposed Code was based on the principles of natural religion would be not unlikely to alienate all who profess a distinct supernatural creed, while the general principles and practice of ethics need no official demonstration. It is doubtful if it could be proved that among the students of our upper schools and colleges, there is generally to be found either ignorance of the commonly accepted moral code of civilized communities or an acceptance of principles contrary to that Code. We are very grateful to Sir A. Lyall because of his good opinion of our students, and his good opinion becomes all the more valuable at the present juncture when some of our Provincial Governors are unfortunately inclined to believe that our students are a most dangerous and unprincipled class. The proposal is in collision with the principles of neutrality, and might be misconstrued especially in the North-Western Provinces into an attack on all supernatural religions. It is also difficult to approve of an annual course of lectures on the duty of a man and citizen, however anxious we may be to see our students good men and good citizens, because possibly no two Professors could be found who would agree as to what this duty consists in. Under these circumstances, the only effective course open to the Government seems to be that its duty should be confined to prescribe the best text-books on ethics and moral philosophy, and, if we may be permitted to add, to entrust the teaching to those who by their excellence of character and soundness of principles may bring to bear an amount of influence which no number of annual lectures on theoretical eithics and moral philosophy can ever be expected to do.

PARLIAMENT AND THE FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA.

SUCH is the title of a remarkable article in the July number of the *Contemporary Review*, from the pen of Mr. John Slagg, M. P. for Manchester. Mr. Slagg's paper entitled "Parliament and the Government of India," it will be remembered, appeared in the February number of the same Review, and we noticed it at the time of its appearance. In that paper he argued in favour of a more efficient, direct, and continuous control by Parliament over the conduct of affairs in India than is possible under the present system. He advocated the abolition of the Secretary of State's Council and the substitution in its stead of a standing Committee of the House of Commons. We approved of the proposal to establish a standing Committee of the House of Commons which would have authority to call for all Indian papers without exception and to raise debates on any question of Indian policy, but we did not agree with Mr. Slagg in thinking that the India Council should be abolished. We must say that after a careful perusal of the article now under notice which answers the objections advanced against Mr. Slagg's plan, we have seen no reason to alter our opinion. Though the establishment of a standing Committee of the House of Commons with authority to call for all Indian papers without exception, and to raise debates on any question of Indian policy, would be most desirable, the abolition of the Secretary of State's Council would be a great mistake. Mr. Slagg's arguments in favour of a more efficient, direct and continuous control by Parliament over the conduct of affairs in India than is possible under the present system are, however, unanswerable. He thus begins: "To argue in favour of a direct and efficient Parliamentary control over the affairs of India appears to me, I must confess, equivalent to arguing for the right of the British people to control the destinies of the United Kingdom. Our Indian Empire constitutes the pivot on which the whole of our foreign policy revolves. So intimate is now the connection between the Indian Peninsula and the continent of Europe that any great European State has it in its power by an aggressive foreign policy, if not actually to imperil the peace of India, at least greatly to disturb our equanimity with regard to it. And under the existing state of things, the great and exceeding mischief is that our easily excited apprehensions are never according to knowledge. So long as the Government of India continues to be withdrawn from the cognizance of Parliament, the policy which vitally affects the interests of both England and India will be secretly matured and will be known to the nation only in its effects." Mr. Slagg speaks nothing but the truth when he says that had such a Standing Committee as he has suggested existed during Lord Lytton's reign, the second Afghan war would have been impossible. The new frontier policy secretly received development, and with regard to it even the Secretary of State's Council was kept entirely in the dark. Mr. Slagg severely criticises that policy and points out that in this matter there is no difference between the action of Liberal and Conservative Governments. He points out that the Liberals committed a great mistake in not evacuating Afghanistan as soon as they returned to power. That is exactly the view we have from the beginning expressed in these columns.

The great advantage of a Standing Committee with power to call for all Indian documents and to raise debates upon Indian questions, would be to provide the people of this country with a Court of Appeal, where all their cases would be discussed in the full glare of publicity. As things now stand, our countrymen have no chance of obtaining a hearing in Parliament, though Parliament is the arbiter of their destinies. A few noble-minded members may interest themselves in Indian questions; but under the existing state of things they cannot do much good. Indian affairs are now practically withdrawn from the cognizance of Parliament. This is a very serious evil. It is all very well to say that the Government of India should be exclusively given to Indian experts; but then we must not forget that the so-called experts are not at all unanimous as to the manner in which this country ought to be governed. Mr. Slagg points out that there is no Indian question, and there has never been one during the whole of the past century, on which the great body of Indian experts have not been divided into two irreconcilable camps. He continues: "These divisions, together with the absence of any supreme arbitrator to decide between the combatants, have inflicted deep and lasting injuries upon the people of India. They have robbed our administration of all continuity. As the chances of promotion brought one or other party into power, the fundamental principles on which the Government was conducted have oscillated violently from one extreme to the other. The Government of India has, indeed, been little better than a series of disastrous experiments in which the population has been regarded as a sort of *corpus vile* on which our huge crowd of Indian administrators were entitled to exhibit their legislative ingenuity. These irreconcilable differences

of opinion are a necessary consequence of the despotic Government such as exists in India. Where there is no free and thorough discussion of public questions, there can be no approximation made to a common platform for the disputants on either side. . . . . We make careful provision for depriving ourselves of all knowledge of the current of Native feeling, and then declare, that India must be ardently loyal because we get no intelligence to the contrary. We invest many hundreds of quite ordinary Englishmen with absolute power, and insist that this power is never abused upon the unsupported assertions of those who wield it. But no internal reform is possible in India, which does not directly touch some privilege of the ruling body ; and, what is far worse, does not establish a precedent, which, if pursued, would, in course of time obliterate these privileges altogether. All internal reforms, therefore, are opposed, and so long as a Governor-General has for his sole support, not the Parliament of the nation, but merely a secret Council composed in the main of Indian bureaucrats, it is impossible that he should overcome this resistance." These observations are perfectly accurate and conclusively prove the necessity of subjecting the conduct of Indian affairs to the control of Parliament. All official men are greedy of power and impatient of popular control and supervision, and the Indian bureaucrat is no exception to the rule. The Anglo-Indian official is now practically irresponsible ; and irresponsible authority is enough to turn the head of any man, however sensible and sober. The Indian bureaucracy has persuaded itself that the system of Indian administration is the most perfect that the world has ever seen. The bureaucrats think very highly of their own achievements. They imagine that they have conferred inestimable blessings, upon the people and that the teeming millions of the country are thriving under their beneficient rule. How far these assertions are correct there is at present no means of ascertaining. The British public possess no accurate information respecting the actual condition of India and its people ; and official reports are, by the very nature of the case, rose-coloured.

It is only natural that the Indian officials should strongly dislike the idea of a more efficient Parliamentary control over them and their doings ; and that there should be a constant endeavour on their part to withdraw their proceedings as much as possible from the intervention of the House of Commons. Well does Mr. Slagg say that their opposition to the authority of Parliament counts for little. It is the natural dislike of men who have been bred up in despotism. Mr. Slagg remarks that the invariable pretext in which Indian affairs are withdrawn from the intervention of the House of Commons is that, in the particular concerning which information is requested, secrecy is essential to the public interest. But this policy of silence and concealment cannot be pursued in the case of the Colonies. In the administration of India many burning questions arise which imperatively demand the intervention of Parliament. Mr. Slagg says :

Within the last quarter of a century, our Indian Empire has undergone a marvellous transformation; questions of great difficulty and complexity require to be dealt with, which the Indian services are neither by training nor circumstances fitted to handle successfully. There is first the economical question. We have spent an enormous amount of the wealth of India in the construction of railways, canals, and other works under the impression that we should thereby, not merely develope the resources of the country, but greatly improve the condition of the people. There is a strong desire in official circles that this vast expenditure should continue; but we are by no means fully supplied with evidence as to its good effects, so far upon the people. The point ought to be certainly decided, either in the affirmative or the negative, before any further continuance of the policy is sanctioned, or otherwise we may discover, when too late, that we have laid burdens on our empire by the very policy which was intended to enrich it. Secondly, there is the not less vital question of providing for the increasing class of educated and thoughtful Natives, which we are doing our utmost to increase annually, a proper field for the exercise of their abilities—a just share in the government of their country. As regards this the Indian authorities have made it clear, by the attitude which they have taken up in regard to the Ilbert Bill, that they are determined to make no concession. It will, perhaps, be urged on the other side that they have exhibited no such frantic hostility to the Local Self-government scheme; but this is easily accounted for. Each Local Government has had the drafting of the provisions of its own scheme, which has in every case been so whittled down as to become quite insignificant. Moreover, all these local bodies, when established, will exist merely by sufferance of the Collector, and should they exhibit any troublesome independence, will be reported to head-quarters as appropriating to themselves a political character, and promptly dissolved, for their audacity. It is only Parliament as the interpreter of the will of the British nation, which possesses sufficient authority to confer upon the people of India some measure of political liberty.

This must be the opinion of every sensible and right-thinking Englishman, whose genuine English instincts have not been affected by breathing the tainted atmosphere of India. The experiment which the English are carrying on in this country is the most important that the world has ever seen. They have undertaken to govern one-fifth of the entire human race; and in this onerous task of government they have pushed the people altogether aside and entrusted the entire control of their destinies to average Englishmen, who come into India simply to obtain a livelihood. Their chief object is to acquire a competency as soon as possible and then return to old England to live on it. They have no permanent stake in the country they rule, and they do not care to make themselves acquainted with the wants, wishes, thoughts and feelings of the people they govern. Nevertheless they would make the world believe that British rule in India is a vast success. It would, indeed, be a great wonder if this should really be the case. At any rate, the British nation should not accept the unsupported assertion of its agents in India as Gospel truth. The best interests of the teeming and dumb millions of India demand that the present irresponsible system should be done away with, and this can only be done by making Parliamentary control over Indian affairs more direct, more continuous and more effective than it is at present.

THE PROPOSED OCTROI FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Calcutta Corporators have been caught in a trap of their own making, and will erelong see themselves hoist with their own petar. They fought manfully and well against the attempt of Government to transfer a part of the Municipal burdens from the rich occupiers (mostly Europeans) to the poor owners (mostly natives) ; but they were unequally matched. The Government of Bengal, autocratic by constitution, bent upon relieving the rich by taxing the poor, and flushed with success in its recent manipulation of the new Municipal Act for the benefit of Europeans at the expense of the natives in the assessment of the house tax, was too much for them. They tried many shifts, but to no purpose. At last, listening to bad advice, they proposed, among other projects, the octroi tax, and thus brought in by their own action the taxing of the poor for the benefit of the rich. The Government was too astute to let slip the opportunity. It had no anxiety about the incidence of the taxation, nor about the interests of the native trade ; all it cared for was the opinion of the European mercantile and trading communities which had more than once risen against the octroi at Bombay, and to secure their good-will and co-operation appointed a committee of those communities. The natives are born to pay taxes, and it was not worth the while of Government to consult them, and it was not until that captious body of fault-finders, the British Indian Association, pointed out the impropriety of taking no note of native opinion, that a native was thought of. The single member appointed, able as he is, will, we are afraid, count for nothing, except as a cypher. Of course the Municipality has sent in two representatives, both natives, but it was not known to Government that such would be the case, and under any circumstance it was not apprehended that the Municipal Corporators would in any way interfere with a scheme, which they had themselves proposed. The Committee is now sitting, and in the usual course we shall have a learned report on the subject. But in the mean time it may not be amiss to enquire, how far the scheme, if carried out, is likely to benefit the people we represent. There is no question that those who derive the benefit of improvements made in the town should pay for them. It is a self-evident proposition, and needs no comment. But the question then comes, how should they pay ? all equally by capitation, or rateably according to their means and the amount of benefit they enjoy ? The advocates of the octroi accept the first branch of the alternative, and we the second. The former implies a capitation tax, and civilized Europe has scouted it as barbarous ; and, generally speaking, taxation has been regulated in all parts of the earth with reference to the means of the tax-payer and the benefits derived, and not by counting heads. The latest outcome of European Political Economy is the Income tax, and its *raison d'etre* is to be found in the principle we advocate, which applies quite as much to imperial as to local taxation. The octroi overrides this, and hence our opposition. But what we most object to is that under the peculiar circumstances of the town it will operate most prejudicially against one class of the people, and that the poorest, and exempt, all but nominally, the richer classes *i. e.* the Europeans, who require the highest improvements, and are best able to pay for them. We object to it also, because it will harrass and injure native trade, and promote demoralization and oppression in a variety of ways. Under para 27 of the Government Resolution of September 27, 1877, no goods taxed for imperial purposes, or exempted from taxation under any law of the land, can be subjected to any local or octroi duty. This is iterated in the Financial Statement for 1879-80 in which we read : "The Government of India has emphatically condemned the imposition of local taxes, and has insisted that the duties actually levied shall, in all cases, fall solely upon articles locally consumed, and shall not be allowed to become taxes on through traffic, or to affect injuriously the general trade of the country." These rulings exclude all foreign goods without exception, and also salt and spirit manufactured in India. This is a settled policy of the India Government, and it cannot be set aside, and it affords perfect immunity to European cloths, shoes, boots, tobacco, wines, kerosine oil, candles and all the odds and ends of European domestic life. On the other hand rice, pulse, ghi, sugar, native cloth and materials for native houses, which will be the principal articles amenable to the octroi, are what Europeans require the least, and they will of course go scot-free, while the main burden of the tax will fall on the natives. To prove this we have only to refer to what happens in Bombay. The statement at foot, compiled from the Administration Reports of the Bombay Municipality, show, that the octroi yields from 5½ to 7½ lakhs a year, and if we omit from the list wines, spirit, and beer—which, we believe, has since been exempted—we have practically the whole of the list confined to the necessaries of life of the native inhabitants. Grains and pulse figure most prominently as the best paying articles, contributing over one-fourth of the total, and they mean the staff of life. We may be all wrong about our Political Economy, but we should like very much to know how many weeks a Chancellor of the Exchequer in England would retain his office after proposing a tax on bread, and it is the bread of the native that the scheme proposes to subject to a heavy impost. We need hardly point out that the other articles are all of great importance to the natives, but are sparingly used by Europeans. The Government of Bengal cannot be unaware of these facts, and in accepting, even provisionally, the principle of the scheme, it affords a clear indication of what it desires. Let us suppose that the Bombay scheme is bodily introduced here, and that a tax of say 4 lakhs is raised thereby. With a population of 4,05,000, in round numbers, it would mean a capitation tax of one rupee per head all round. Let us next suppose that owners' and occupiers' rates are relieved to that extent, and it would afford a three per cent. relief to the rich. The European occupiers have already been relieved to the extent of a lac and thirty thousand, and taking their number at 10 thousand the relief is 65 rupees per family, and another relief of 3 per cent. would mean 195 Rs. that is a total of 260 Rs., whereas the quantity of rice, pulse, ghi, and fuel consumed by Europeans being a mere trifle, the duty drawn from them would never amount to more than Rs. 10. The rich native zemindars and capitalists will be in the same advantageous position. They will

save immensely by the reduction of the present taxes, and, as they cannot consume more rice than the poor, they will escape with all but perfect immunity. Say that they will have to pay Rs. 10 a year each for their share where they now pay Rs. 260, the balance will be thrown on the poor, and this is the peculiarity of the case against which we desire to record our emphatic protest.

The only plea we have heard is that on the whole the amount will not be large, and that if the poor are taxed they will be taxed so lightly that they will not feel the burden. This, however, will not justify the principle, and is not correct in fact. A family is reckoned at 5 heads, and Rs. 5 or say eight annas a month for each head of a family who earns at an average 6 Rs is not a light tax, and, what is worse, there is no necessity for it, except the desire to relieve the squeaking rich at the sacrifice of the dumb poor. The Government argument that the people are familiar with the tax and therefore will not object to it, is simply gratuitous; it is not supported by any historical proof. No town duty was ever raised in Bengal, either during the Moslem rule, or during the early British supremacy, and there is no Bengali name for it. The Choongi is confined to the North-West, and that does not make it familiar to the Bengalis. Doubtless the Transit Duty prevailed at one time, but it was universally denounced as a curse. It led to the deposition, at one time, of Mir Cossim who wanted to put it down, against the wishes of the English officers who benefited by it very largely and would not like to give it up, and the British Government itself, in very shame, abolished it in 1835.

The advocates tell us that the scheme is working very satisfactorily in Bombay, and, since no complaint is made there by any one, we need not apprehend any evil here. This is, however, a mere begging of the question; it brings no evidence to support it, and accepts for a major term the very question at issue. The rich and the middle classes in Bombay, who are best able to raise their voice, are benefited and they are only too glad to express their satisfaction, and the poor, who are incapable of making a noise, must therefore suffer the evil, and remain dumb. We can easily conceive a smart editor, like that of the *Indian Spectator*, falling foul of us, for making these observations, but between paying a five per cent. house tax to make the six lakhs now yielded by the octroi, and a charge of four annas per candy for rice, 6 annas per maund for ghi, one half per cent. for sugar, which he consumes, he cannot be blind as to which would press on him the least. On this subject we cannot, however, do better than quote the following from Sir John Strachey's speech on the Town Duties Bill of 1879.

"With reference to the question of their popularity, I may add that it often happens that the greater the popularity of those taxes, the more objectionable they are, for often in practice this popularity—as in the case I have just given of Karachi—only means that the people of the town have managed to provide for their own local wants without placing any burden on themselves; that they have transferred their own proper burdens to the shoulders of other people, and thus the popularity of the tax leads sometimes to its being grossly abused."

The injury to the general native trade, which we apprehend, will arise in a variety of ways. The refund to be provided by law cannot be equitably or promptly made. It will always involve trouble, expense, and loss of time to such an extent that no small trader can conveniently apply for it, and he will always be placed at a disadvantage against a large one. The time fixed for export is a period of six months in Bombay, but it worked so injuriously that the Karachi law extended it to two years, and yet people there complain. The minimum limit is three rupees, and at the rate of 4 annas a candy a merchant exporting 200 maunds of rice can get no refund, whereas a merchant with a thousand maunds gets his due. As a rule, large traders are satisfied with smaller profits than what would be paying to a small one, and the law places a positive hinderance in the way of the latter. In Bengal, where small trading is the rule and large warehouses the exception, this plan will kill the small traders, and drive all trade into the hands of a few large monopolists—a consummation not at all to be desired. There would, besides, be infinite trouble in identifying the lots for which refund may be claimed. English merchants will not feel this trouble, for they can always bring their export goods from the Mofussil direct to the ship's side but internal trade can devise no such safety-valve.

Much need not be said about demoralization and oppression to which we have referred To those who are familiar with the history of the late Transit Duties, the smuggling, fraud, chicanery, and bribery, of the last generation, and the high-handed oppression which prevailed in this country before 1836, are well-known, and nothing has since happened to justify any hope of their not reviving with the proposed octroi. The peons of to-day are no other than the peons of the early part of the century, and we may as well expect a miracle as calculate upon their abstaining from peculation now. Bombay has some advantage in this respect. Girt on three sides by the sea and by morasses on the fourth, the means of preventing smuggling are comparatively easy. The Port Commissioners there watch the sea-board by steam launches and the fourth is accessible mainly by rail-roads. In Calcutta the case is reversed. We have three open sides which can not be effectually guarded, and the guard employed will prey ravenously on the poor; and all these demoralization and oppression are to be imported because Mr. Rivers Thompson wants that English occupiers of Calcutta should not pay an equivalent for the 1 per cent. Police tax which he has lately taken off, and for any further reduction that may be effected in that or other ways. To what evil days have we fallen!

	1877			1878			1879		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P
1. Grains and Pulse	2,96,385	1	3	2,24,737	12	9	1,46,040	1	
2. Metals	43,926	6	5	46,344	11	8			0
3. Wines and spirits	1,70,861	7	11	1,32,267	7	2	1,18,169	12	4
4. Firewood				31	8	0	62,745	8	3
5. Beer	7,648	5	6	6,436	0	2	5,601	4	15
6. Sugar	53,862	2	0	86,142	8	4	78,752	12	0
7. Ghee	99,850	5	0	1,21,251	13	6	99,564	14	8
8. Timber	58,611	3	9	79,817	2	2	44,258	11	0
Total...	7,33,144	15	10	6,97,028	15	9	5,55,033	1	9

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received several letters expressing the regret and sympathy of the writers on the death of the late editor of this paper. We tender our grateful thanks to our correspondents for their condolence. One of them is Mr. Haridasa Viharidasa, Dewan of Junagarh, Kathiwar. He has sent us a subscription of Rupees one hundred for any memorial that may be erected in honor of the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal. We thank him specially for this mark of consideration. We will make over the money to the Memorial Committee which we expect will be formed soon.

THE LANDHOLDERS of Bengal and Behar have nominated Babu Peary Mohun Mukerji as their representative in the Vice-regal Council, in the place of the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal. We congratulate Babu Peary Mohun Mukerji on the thorough confidence which the zemindars have shown in his zeal and ability to advocate their rights.

THE HIGH COURT will be closed on the 12th September, and re-open on the 17th November next. With the block of business in the High Court, this long vacation is anything but agreeable to the people.

NOW THAT the Octroi Committee is sitting and discussing the question of levying Octroi in Calcutta, our readers may be curious to know what articles are taxed in other parts of the country. We have before us the Schedule of Octroi duties prescribed by the Municipal Committee of Lucknow, which is in force since May last. The articles on which this duty is levied are divided into eight classes. 1. Articles of food and drink for men and animals; 2. Animals for slaughter; 3. Articles used for fuel, lighting and washing; 4. Articles used in the construction of buildings; 5. Drugs, gums, spices, perfumes &c; 6. Tobacco; 7. Piece-goods, cloth, &c; 8. Metals and articles of metal. Among articles of the first class are included, rice, barley, gram and oats, dal, ata, suji of all grains, potatoes, edible roots, vegetables and fruits, groceries, dried fruits, tea, arrowroot, cocoanut, &c. khoa and cheese, ghee and butter, bhusa, sugar, meat of all kinds, and articles of food and drink. It is a mistake to suppose that it is only the articles of ornament that are taxed in this way. It will be seen that the articles consumed by the poorer classes are not exempt from this duty. The only exception made is in favor of *English* goods simply—because they are *English*.

THE REMARK of one of the morning papers regarding the Thames Conservators whose neglect of duty has turned the river into an "open sewer" is calculated to enhance the value of the services of the Calcutta Commissioners in the eyes of those whose confidence they already command. If such a disgraceful state of affairs could be permitted to exist in one of the best organised and richest cities of the world, where would be the justification for condemning our Commissioners who have very inadequate funds at their disposal, and many conflicting interests to reconcile, if even Calcutta were the veritable "dung-heap" it has been unjustly described to be? Would our contemporary suggest the appointment of a "Dictator" at Calcutta with full powers to supersede the Municipal organisation, yea such a "Dictator" as has been presiding over our Suburban Municipal affairs for some time past, and has brought about the most desirable results? We are afraid the *Englishman* will find some difficulty in answering these questions.

WHO SHOULD look after the Grand Trunk Road between Howrah and Bally? Should the Howrah or the Bally Municipality take upon itself to repair the road? It is not to the credit of either of these Municipalities that one of the finest roads of the country should go to rack and ruin for want of proper repair. This portion of the Grand Trunk Road is in a disgraceful state. It is really impassable in this weather. What a contrast is there between the portion of the same Road between Bally and Serampore, and that between Howrah and Bally. The one is as smooth as a bowling-green, while the other is full of ruts and fissures, and looks more like the "Slough of Despond," than an ordinary carriage road. We would call the attention of both the Municipalities to the discreditable condition of this road, though we think that as an imperial road it should be taken care of by Government and not by local municipalities.

WE HAVE received the following from an esteemed correspondent. We have expressed our own opinion on the subject in another place:

"The *Englishman* says that the whole point of resignation under such circumstances is that it should be instantaneous. If the insult that they imagine themselves to have received is so intolerable, it should be the signal for immediate action, but here we have the Commissioners putting themselves into the ridiculous position of postponing indefinitely the time when they shall take cognizance of an insult which they can never forgive.' It seems to us that the 'whole point' of the remark of your contemporary is to goad the Commissioners to resign instantaneously by bitter sarcasm. As guardians of public interest and not acting in the capacity merely of private gentlemen, they are very right in taking time to consider what steps they should take, and they do not by any means put themselves into a ridiculous position by postponing their resignation. Surely your contemporary does not think that it is a most unpardonable offence to take time to consider and concert such action as they may take."

WE FAIL to see the 'point' of the *Englishman*'s complaint, bitter as it seems, "that the Chairman did not scruple in his peroration to apply the term 'cruel wrong' to the action of the

Government of which he is the *servant and the nominee*. Nor did he, an Englishman, addressing a number of natives hesitate to stigmatize the line taken by his own Government in applying a certain test to his work as 'inequity.' The time when the best interests of the country are at stake is pre-eminently the time for plain-speaking and we are astonished to hear the principle enunciated that an Englishman is precluded from speaking the truth if he happens to be addressing a body of natives. The theory that, being a Government servant and nominee, Mr Harrison is supposed to have forfeited his right of calling a spade a spade comes rather novel from every possible means to oppose the Ilbert Bill. Mr. Harrison's loyalty to the Commissioners simply commands respect.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* complains that "the ryots are fast becoming the most lawless class of men in the country, ready to thwart their landlord, and constantly refusing to pay their rent." Of course there is not the slightest use in addressing such complaints to the Lieutenant-Governor. If any appeal is made to him he will tell the complainants at once that there is no doubt that this unsatisfactory state of things has been caused by the conduct of the zemindars themselves, and that, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor is reluctantly compelled by the state of the law to abstain from interference in a case like this. The zemindars should make no opposition to the passing of the Tenancy Bill, to cutting their own throats, and there is not the shadow of a doubt that the evil they complain of would at once be removed!

THE ADVOCATES of the Bengal Government have said a good deal lately about the fitness of Mr. Beverley to act as the President of the Section 28 Commission. His ability none dares question; his knowledge of things generally is fully at par in the Civil Service market; and his special experience of the working of the Calcutta Corporation is well known. As a Judge of the High Court he may be expected to hold the balance fairly between the contending parties. But the question at issue is, has he exercised proper discretion in accepting the post of a Judge for which he disqualified himself by signing the notorious memorial, thereby placing himself in the rank of a plaintiff? His experience, too, appears to be of a chequered kind. He was always at sixes and sevens with the Commissioners during his Chairmanship, and on one occasion was hauled over the coals for writing a minute against the Commissioners, and placing the same on the records without giving opportunity to the maligned to offer any explanation. Some thirty-five or thirty-six Commissioners, thereupon, wrote a letter demanding that the obnoxious minute be placed before the Commissioners at a Special General Meeting for consideration, and, stating that unless he did so they would under the law demand a meeting for the purpose. Mr. Beverley, thereupon, wrote to the recusant Commissioners that he had withdrawn and destroyed the minute, and with that the Commissioners should allow the matter to drop, and it was dropped. We presume he will not bear that incident in mind when he sits on the Commission, or in other words he has not the same retentive memory as Dr. Payne whose deduction of salary is still rankling in his mind, for good Christians should not be vindictive. But how will the factious Commissioners and the unsophisticated outside public interpret his action? Next to justice itself there should be a thorough conviction that justice has been done.

A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION in last Saturday's *Gazette* proposes the introduction of the value payable system for overland parcels. It has been urged that the inland value payable parcel system has proved a success and a boon to the people for getting small articles from distant places, and the new system will facilitate the importation of small objects of European manufacture into India. Germany has long introduced the system, and the German Post Office now exchanges annually more than a million value payable articles with most Continental countries. But before pushing on the matter further, the Governor-General in Council is desirous of ascertaining the state of public opinion on the subject. This is the most appropriate course to follow, and we are glad that it has been adopted. The question is not so simple as it appears at first sight. If we bear in mind the facts that we have to deal with two such distant countries as England and India, the loss of time in obtaining supplies and the opposing interests of local and foreign traders, we shall find that we have factors which are very difficult to reconcile. It may be all very well to order Marshall and Co. of London for a pair of first class boots, but one does not like to wear torn boots for two or three months in expectation of some thing good coming by the Overland route. The four-figure-members of the Civil Service might find it very convenient to get out their coats from Poole, but the loss of custom which that course will bring on Ranken & Co. and Harman & Co. will involve the necessity of very much reducing their stocks and making up their losses by charging heavily the Joints and the Assistants who will resort to them. Even the four-figure men may at times find it necessary to go to local shops, say on the break-down of a steamer in her way and then they will get baize when they seek broad-cloth. Demands are often immediate and local trade must supply it, and if you injure local trade for the benefit of foreigners, you materially hurt not only local trade, but also the public at large. The Calcuta Trades' Association's last letter is a standing protest against the scheme, and it should not be overlooked. Moreover, there is no mutuality in the scheme; it is all one-sided. The benefit is all on the side of English traders who have votes for returning members to the House of Commons, and none for the Indian trader who has no such vote, and the only things he can send are gold and silver ware which are, thanks to the Free Trade policy of the present Liberal Ministry, subject to duty and not fit to be sent through the Post Office. In fact we behold in it a new phase of Manchester and the India Cotton Mills, and we do not like the look of it

---

ON THE 8th instant some of our countrymen, resident in London, gave a breakfast at the Westminister Palace Hotel—at which Sir Wilfrid Lawson presided—to several Members of Parliament and other influential Englishmen. The chief points raised, says the *Home News*, "in the discussion after the meal were—first, the hasty and consequently imperfect manner in which the affairs of India are considered by the English legislature; and, secondly, the lowering of the age of candidates for admission to the Indian Civil Service from twenty-one to nineteen. This latter step, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose said, was designed to exclude natives from the service. With regard to the government of their country, he declared that Englishmen knew as little and cared as little about India as though it did not belong to them. These remarks were emphasized by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who said that until the European and the native were placed on an equal footing in India, interests would never fail to clash. "The Indians were certainly our equals in point of intellect, and it was high time they had some share, equally with Englishmen, in the administration of their own affairs." Such interchange of ideas does an immense amount of good, and our countrymen in England are doing a real service to India by bringing about such meetings.

FORTUNATELY for its credit the Presidency College does not often witness digraceful scenes like what it did on Wednesday last. A third-year student, who was chewing pan, while Mr. Webb was lecturing, was ordered to wash his mouth, and on his return was asked to sit on one of the back benches. On his refusing to do so on the plea of his having come very early and so on, the Professor ordered him to stand up; but the student preferred walking out of the room and was chased by Mr. Webb in an excited manner who ordered a Durwan to *puckraw* him. Hooting and hissing followed and greeted the Professor on his return, and was resumed at the close of the lecture, when he addressed the class about the impropriety of their conduct. So great was the excitement that the students did not heed the presence of the Principal, Mr. Tawney, when he came to remonstrate, but went on clamouring. On the reassembling of the class for another lecture, they were dismissed with the intimation that they were suspended until the orders of the Government had been received. The Director of Public Instruction has rusticated the whole class, barring of course those who happened to be absent on that day, for a year. It appears to us that the conduct of the students on the occasion was wholly unjustifiable and without any extenuating circumstances whatsoever. That advanced College class students should be so entirely wanting in self-respect and so unmindful of the preservation of discipline does not speak very highly either of their education or self-control. We cannot of course defend the conduct of Mr. Webb in ordering a third-year student to stand up or in chasing him with the Durwan as he did. Such a loss of temper is most undignified in a learned Professor like Mr. Webb, and was least expected of him. But there is no excuse for the insult which the students offered to their Professor and their Principal, whom it is their paramount duty to obey and to respect. We are sure they forfeit the sympathy of all right thinking men if they indulge in pranks like these, and the ringleaders should certainly be made an example of, because, in their own interests and in the interests of the College, discipline should be strictly maintained, and Professors should be protected from insults like what we complain of. But at the same time we cannot help thinking that they have been dealt with a little too severely, and it is the rigour of the punishment only which can enlist any sympathy on their behalf, considering that this is the first time they have misbehaved themselves in this way, and considering also that they are heartily ashamed of their hasty conduct—for that is our information. It would not be too much to ask that a more lenient sentence should be passed on them. Moreover, we understand that several students are perfectly innocent and had nothing to do with the matter. It would be hard indeed if the innocent were made to suffer with the guilty. Let the strictest investigation be made, and let those be acquitted who are proved to be innocent. The Professors themselves, will, we think, bear testimony that the Presidency College students are not habitually insubordinate and unruly, and are for that reason entitled to some consideration. We trust that the authorities will not allow themselves to be biased and will take a calm and temperate view of the whole matter, because it would be a mistake to connect it with the spirit of insubordination which is wrongly supposed to pervade the ranks of our students. We are told, and we believe, that the general body of students have no sympathy with this disgraceful affair, and we trust it will be considered independently.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES.—Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized,' Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsules and the lable under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION	Rs.	A.	P.
Kollapore Native General Library	13	4	0
Belgum Native General Library	10	0	0
Nursing Moorari Panja Esq, Burdwan	8	0	0
Kumar Rajendronarain Roy, Bahadoor, Dacca...	13	4	0
Babu Gobind Chunder Basak, Chandpore, Narayangunge..	13	4	0
,, Chundee Churn Mitra, Indore.....	13	4	0
,, Joggobundoo Das, Cuttuck..	5	0	0
,, Ram Sarun Das, Commercial Bank, Oudh	20	0	0
,, Mutty Lal Ghose, Tipperah	5	0	0
,, Radharomon Ghose, Tipperah.....	13	4	0
,, Bunko Behary Baksee, Dumkah.....	6	10	0

ERRATUM.

Babu Bunko Behary Bannerjea, Altapore Rs. 6-10 which was twice acknowledged on 11th and 18th August 1884, will be read for one individual.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—27*th August* 1884.

General—18th August—C A Wilkins, C S has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

Baboo Sital Nath Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jessore, leave for six months, from 1st ult,

21st—Augt—Baboo Sant Prosad, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Durbhunga is transfd to Mozufferpore.

25th Augt—Mr N S Alexander, Offg Comr Dacca Divn, is confirmed in that apptmt, vice Mr F H Pellew, retd.

Mr E G Glazier, Offg Magte and Colr, Mymensingh, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr R H Wilson to be a Magte and Colr, first grade, vice Mr N S Alexander. Mr Wilson continue to officiate as Comr of the Burdwan Divn.

Mr T E Coxhead, on leave, to be a Magte and Colr of the second grade, vice Mr R H Wilson.

These apptmts will have effect from 29th inst.

Mr W H D' Oyly, Magte and Colr, Bhagulpore, to act as Comr, Bhagulpore Divn, during absence of Mr G N Barlow, C S I.

Mr C J S Faulder, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Bhagulpore, to act as Magte and Colr of that dist, during absence, on deputn, of Mr W H D' Oyly.

Mr F R S Collier, Asst Magte and Colr, to act in first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colrs on being relieved of his apptmt as Offg Colr of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr Collier to have charge of the Serampore sub-divn, in the dist of Hooghly.

The following promotions and confirmations are made in the Subordinate Executive Service:—

Confirmed in the second grade—Mr F H Elphinstone, vice Mr W G Deare, retd.

Promoted temply to the 2nd grade—Mr E Stewart, vice Mr F H Elphinstone.

Confirmed in the third grade—Baboo Hursaho Singh, vice Mr F H Elphinstone; Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose, vice Mr F J R Walker, decd; Baboo Ramakhoy Chatterji, vice Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose, retd.

Promoted to the third grade—Baboo Rakhaldas Mookerjee vice Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, retd.

Promoted temporarily to the third grade.

Moulvie Dilwar Hossein Ahmed, vice Baboo Hursahoy Singh.

Baboo Uma Churn Banerjee, vice Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose.

Baboo Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjee, vice Baboo Ramakhoy Chatterjee.

Confirmed in the fourth grade.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sen, vice Baboo Hursahoy Singh.

Baboo Hurri Chaitanya Ghose, vice Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose.

Mr A J Fraser, vice Baboo Ramkhoy Chatterjee.

Baboo Bungshi Rai, vice Baboo Gobind Mohun Ghose deed.

Mr J A Craven, vice Baboo Kristo Prosad Ghose, retd.

Mr J White, vice Baboo Rakhal Dass Mookerjee.

Advertisements.

"CRIMINAL TRESPASS"

(BY CHARLES COLLETT)

The Most Instructive of the Series.

AND

"CRIMINAL CONVERSION."

See *INDIAN JURIST*

1ST JUNE,
1ST JULY,
1st AUGUST,
1ST SEPTEMBER,
1ST OCTOBER,
1ST NOVEMBER,
and
1ST DECEMBER.

Half-yearly Subscription—from 1st of June, 1884 So as to embrace this Series,

Rs. 10 (post free.)

Single copy ; Rs. 2, post free.

Indian Jurist Office, 6, Mount Road, Madras. } J. PEMBERTON, Agent.

CANTWELL'S Patent Portable Sugarcane Mills Vertical and Horizontal in various sizes to crush from 250 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by one small Bullock, up to the largest size Horizontal Mill which will crush 800 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by a pair of strong Bullocks.

For particulars and prices apply to

AHMUTY & Co.

Cantwell's Patent Riverside single valve perfectly Airtight Sanitary Carts.

KANNIA AND DHARLLA RAILWAYS.

REDUCTION IN RATES:—

The public are hereby informed that on and from 1st September 1884, as an experimental measure the following articles will be carried between Kannia and Dhubri at the special rates quoted below:—

* Salt	3 annas per Maund.
* Food Grain and Seeds ...	
Iron	
Jagree in baskets or bags...	5 annas per Maund.
Ghee in Tins ...	
Sugar	
Treacle in casks or tins ...	
† Brassware	
* Tea	7 annas per Maund.
* Tea-seeds	
† Jagree in coopahs ...	
† Ghee in coopahs ...	

Items marked thus * will only be carried at the special rates quoted when tendered in consignments of 50 maunds and upwards. The Northern Bengal State Railway minimum for special class goods will remain as at present.

† At owner's risk.

Attention is also invited to the fact that the Trally Service between Dharllaghat and Jatrapur has been done away with, and a Train Service substituted.

Traffic Supdt. Office, Saidpur 29th August, 1884. } By order, G. S. Leonard, Traffic Supdt.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SIGHT IS THE GREATEST GEM OF NATURE.

We have just received per steamers "Mirzapore" and "Manora" a large assortment of spectacles and eye glasses, Telescopes, Opera glasses. Field glasses, Thermometers, Lactometers, Chemical Thermometers, Botanical lenses, Magic Lanterns, Magnetic Machines. Watch-charms and compasses, eye preservers &c. Our cool Brazillian Pebble spectacles have been proved by thousands to be the best and cheapest ever offered to the public:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Concave and Convex Brazillian Pebble spectacle in steel frame at ...	6	0	0	Per pair.
Do. Do. in silver frame at...	8	0	0	,, ,,
Do. Do. in gold frame at ...	25	0	0	,, ,,
Eye preserver of 4 neutral tint lenses in steel ...	6	0	0	,, ,,
Ditto wire gauze velvet bound ...	6	0	0	,, ,,
Cataract Spectacles	10	0	0	,, ,,

Best cases leather and metal 8 to 2.

Moffusil orders are attended when stating age, health and whether spectacles ever used &c. sent by Value Payable Post. Repairs neatly executed.

MULLICK & Co. *Opticians.*

37 *Swallow Lane, New China Bazar, Calcutta.*

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SECURING

THE MOST VALUABLE & RARE BOOKS

AT ¼ ONE-FOURTH VALUE!!!

THE POPULAR EDITIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Tod's Rajasthan (ENGLISH) ready, Complete in 2 Vols. nicely bound in cloth. Price for Calcutta Buyers.			
Each Set	7	0	0
Six Sets together, each set.....	6	8	0
Twelve Sets do. do.	6	0	0
Mofussil Subscribers, 8 as. extra for postage.			
Sir William Jones' works.	Rs.	As.	P.
Sacontala, ready	0	4	0
Selected Poems, ready.....	0	4	0
Institutes of Hindu Law of Menu ready	1	4	0
***Asiatic Researches**, with Plates, Monograms Diagrams, &c. Complete. Vol. I. to be completed in about 6 parts of which 2 Nos. are ready. Each part	0	8	0

The engraving of Plates, the composing of Astronomical Tables, and the punching, moulding and casting of Types and Signs of Obsolete languages are causing delay, which is unavoidable.

Patience on the part of my Subscribers will enable me to get on with this tremendous work, and do a service to the world

* **Ayeen Akbery** translated by MR. F. GLADWIN.
Vol. I. to be completed in about 5 parts of which 1 No. is ready. Each part ... 0 4 0

Nityo Dursan Geita, *or, Songs regarding Insight to Eternal Region* (in Bengali), of which 3 Nos. are ready. Each part... 0 3 0

☞ * Apply for Prospectus.

BROJENDRO LALL DOSS,

No. 8 PUTTULDANGAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

For Sale.

The Hand-Book of Rules and Regulations of Leave and Allowances of Civil Officers. Third Edition. Price Rs. 5, now reduced to Re. 1-4, with postage per Value Payable Parcel Rs. 1-8.

To be had of Babu Gurudas Chatterjea, 97, College St., Calcutta

NOW READY, ROYAL 8vo. 663 PAGES, CLOTH.

Practice of the Civil Courts, with the latest rules for the admission of Attorneys, Pleaders and Mukhtears, and other new rules of the Calcutta High Court, by R. Belchambers, Registrar, &c., with a copious Index. Price Rs. 14, with postage Rs. 15. See Notices in the *Indian Daily News* of the 31st July, in the *Englishman* and in the *Hindoo Patriot* of the 4th August, also *Statesman* of the 14th August. Attention is called to the following subjects which are included in this book:

Discovery.	Injunction.
Interrogatories.	Infants.
Receiver.	Administration Suit.

Apply to—

ROMA NATH CHOUDRY,

Librarian, Attorney's Library, High Court, Calcutta.

পতাকা।

নূতন সাপ্তাহিক সংবাদ ও সাময়িক পত্র।

আগামী ২রা কার্ত্তিক শুক্রবার হইতে প্রকাশিত হইবে।

মেট্রপলিটান ইনষ্টিটিউশনের অধ্যাপক, বঙ্গবাসীর ভূতপূর্ব্ব সম্পাদক Babu Ganendrolall Roy, M.A. B.L. সম্পাদিত।

মূল্য—অগ্রিম বার্ষিক ৩, ষাণ্মাসিক ২,।

সোমপ্রকাশের আকারের রয়াল চারি ফর্ম্মা থাকিবেক। সুন্দর রঙ্গীন কাগজের মলাট থাকিবে। কাগজ ও ছাপা ভাল।

বিজ্ঞাপন—প্রতি পঙ্‌ক্তি অর্দ্ধ আনা মাত্র।

টাকা, মণি-অর্ডার, পত্রাদি শ্রীযুক্ত হরেন্দ্রলাল রায় B.A. সহকারী সম্পাদক ২৬ নং সুকিয়া ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা, এই ঠিকানায় পাঠাইতে হইবে। স্ব স্ব নাম ধাম স্পষ্ট করিয়া লিখিবেন।

লেখকগণের নাম:—

শ্রীযুক্ত প্রসন্নকুমার বসু, M.A. B.L.। প্রমথনাথ মিত্র, Barrister-at-law, "তর্কতত্ত্ব" প্রণেতা। যোগেন্দ্রনাথভট্টাচার্য্য, Honors in law "ব্যবস্থাকল্পদ্রুম" প্রণেতা। গিরীন্দ্রকুমার গুপ্ত, M.A., B.L। উমেশচন্দ্র ঘোষ B.L সঞ্জীবচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়। চন্দ্রশেখর মুখোপাধ্যায়। শিবনাথ শাস্ত্রী। নগেন্দ্রনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায়। কালীপ্রসন্ন ঘোষ। প্রসন্নকুমার লাহিড়ী, M.A প্রেম চাঁদ বৃত্তিধারী। দামোদর মুখোপাধ্যায়। নবীনচন্দ্র বিদ্যারত্ন Prof. M. Inst। ডাক্তার রামদাস সেন। কালীবর বেদান্তবাগীশ। সত্যব্রত সামশ্রমী। বরদা প্রসাদ ঘোষ। M.A. Medalist in Science, (কেবল মাত্র বিজ্ঞান সম্বন্ধে লিখিবেন)। সূর্য্যকুমার অধিকারী Fel. Cal. Univ।

বিলাতের পত্র লেখক—শ্রীআশুতোষ চৌধুরী, B.A. with Honors, Cam. Univ. দ্বিজেন্দ্রলাল রায় M.A.

ইহার পূর্ব্বে বোধ হয় কোন বাঙ্গালা সাপ্তাহিক পত্রে এত গুলি সুশিক্ষিত সুলেখকের সমাবেশ হয় নাই এত গুলি লব্ধপ্রতিষ্ঠ ব্যক্তির সমবেত চেষ্টায় "পতাকা" একখানি অতি উচ্চ শ্রেণীর পত্র হইবে ইহার নিতান্ত সম্ভাবনা।

শ্রীশরৎকুমার লাহিড়ী—কার্য্যাধক্ষ্য।

THE

OUDH COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THR INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X OF 1866.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000 *divided into* 1,000 *Shares of Rs.* 100 *each.*

RESERVE FUND RS. 2,000.

The Bank is open to receive deposits, fixed and floating, grant loans, and discount Promissory Notes for short periods on approved security on the usual terms.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Are kept free of charge, interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances of Rs. 1,000 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS, received as follows :—

At 6 per cent. withdrawable 12 months after notice.
" 5 " " " 9 " do.
" 4 " " " 6 " do.
" 3 " " " 3 " do.

THE REMAINING SHARES of the Bank still available at Rs 100 each. Last ½ year's dividend at 8 % p. a.

Prospectuses, Forms of application for shares and other particulars may be obtained on applying to

FYZABAD, 1st *August* 1884. } RAM SARAN DAS, M. A., *Secretary.*

S. K. LAHIRI & Co.,

PUBLISHERS, BOOK-SELLERS, &c.,

54, College Street Calcutta.

We supply all the Entrance, F.A., B.A. Courses (English, Sanskrit and Bengalee) and other text-books and novels &c. &c. at moderate price.

IN THE PRESS

SKETCHES OF A TOUR ROUND THE WORLD

BY

PRATAP CHUNDRA MAZUMDAR.

Price cloth Rs, 2, *Paper* 1-8.

Key to Irving's Sketch Book (Entrance Course 1886) by Prof. Prasanna Kumar Lahiri, M. A., Rs. 2-2.

JUST OUT

Notes on Helps' Essays and organization of daily life with Analysis questions &c. &c. by Prof. Prasanna Kumar Lahiri M.A , Rs. 1-5 inclusive of postage.

Hon'ble K. D. Pal's Speeches and Resolutions Rs. 1-10.

Analytical history of the Indian People, 8½ annas.

ধাতু বিবেক (সংস্কৃত ধাতুরূপ শিক্ষার জন্য) ॥/০

কএকটীপ্রবন্ধ কুমারী রাধারাণী লাহিড়ী প্রণীত ॥০

ORIENTAL HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY.

LAHIRI & CO.,

14, *COLLEGE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HOMŒOPATHIC Chemists and Book-Sellers,

Importers from London and America. Homæopathic medicines (guaranteed pure and genuine.) Books (English and Bengalee.) Medicine chests for general and special complaints (Cholera, Small Pox, Fever &c.) Thermometers and all other reqnisites for the use of practitioners and families always on hand. Special rates for trade and charity.

GHOSE'S LABORATORY.

JUST REMOVED TO

77, Shampooker Street, Calcutta.

Watches, Time-pieces, Clocks, Musical and Scientific Instruments &c repaired and supplied at moderate rate and with promptitude. Oiling clock or watch Re. 1.

Good Local and Muffusil references. For particulars apply to,— J. P. GHOSE,—*Manager.*

(Assistt. to the Science Professor Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.)

MUKERJI & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, &C.

Have just opened a new Hemœpathic Pharmacy under the Supervision of Competent Medical men, and are prepared to execute orders with all possible care and promptitude, for particulars address Mukerji and Co., 118-1 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

MIRACLE !!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street Calcutta.

Price Rs. 5 per phial.

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemist.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARNTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the " most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper ;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely " all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, & in Air-tight Tins, at 1*s* 6*d*, 3*s*., 5*s*. 6*d*.,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & CO., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS... 1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION .... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.. 1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTES OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhibited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain Osler's goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
Calcutta

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Bills purchased or collected, and Drafts on demand granted on the principal towns in India, Burmah, and Ceylon.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC

FOR

MALARIOUS FEVER

PREPARED BY

DR. S. C. GHOSH,

FROM CERTAIN VALUABLE INDIAN DRUGS.

Warranted to cure thoroughly and radically all sorts of malarious fever, enlargement of the spleen and liver, Anæmia Jaundice, Bilious fever, Ague, Periodical fevers, &c.

Price Large Bottle ... ... Rs. 1-8
" Small Bottle ... ... " 1

DR. S. C. GHOSH'S
BLOOD PURIFIER.

This is an efficient combination of the best alterative blood-making and blood-purifying medicine and an infallible specific for mercurial, scrofulous and blood disorders ; Gout, Rheumatism, skin diseases, Eruptions and Ulcerations &c.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

DR. S. C. GHOSH'S
DYSPEPSIA CURER.

It is wonderfully efficacious in curing Indigestion, Acidity, Heartburn, Sluggishness of the liver, Loss of appetite, &c. and all diseases dependent on an abnormal state of the organs of digestion.

Price Rs. 1-4 per phial.

DR. S. C. GHOSH,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road,
Calcutta.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch
Rs.	15				19			23		26		each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26	inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

	28,	30,	32.	34,	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

Calcutta.

"*Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition,* 1883-84."

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

GUARANTEED REAL BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10 0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ...	„	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	„	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	„	10 0 0

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

HART'S

ROYAL HORSE REPOSITORY,

Veterinary Infirmary and Commission Stables,

Dhurrumtollah Street,

CALCUTTA.

TELEPHONE NO. 160.

R. S. HART BROS.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Job Masters, Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, Veterinary Surgeons to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ld., and Consulting Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Turf Club.

প্রচার।

মাসিক পত্র।

বার্ষিক মূল্য ১৷৷০ টাকা মাত্র।

প্রথম সংখ্যা ১৫ই শ্রাবণে প্রকাশিত হইবে।

প্রথম সংখ্যার বিষয়।

১। সূচনা।

২। বাঙ্গালার কলঙ্ক—"ভারত কলঙ্কের" পরিশিষ্ট।

৩। হিন্দুধর্ম্ম—শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত।

৪। সংসার—শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু হেমচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত।

৫। সীতারাম—ঐতিহাসিক উপন্যাস শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত।

যাঁহারা গ্রাহক শ্রেণীভুক্ত হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন, তাঁহারা এই সময় পত্র লিখিবেন। প্রথম সংখ্যা আমরা অধিক ছাপাব নাই। যাঁহারা বিলম্বে গ্রাহক হইবেন, তাঁহারা প্রথম সংখ্যা না পাইলে পাইতে পারেন।

মূল্য, এক সংখ্যা প্রাপ্তির পর পাঠাইলে চলিবে।

শ্রীরাখালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

২ নং, ভবানীচরণ দত্তের গলি,

সানকিভাঙ্গা, কলিকাতা।

স্থান পরিবর্ত্তনের বিজ্ঞাপন।

মেডিকাল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা

ধাত্রী

শ্রীমতী থাকমণি ঘোষ।

কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাটী হইতে চুনচুনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাষ্টলেন ৮ নং বাটীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds.

Of vegetable and Flowers arrived per City" of Calcutta 42 sorts of vegetable seeds packed in tin in America with portraits on each paper of seed and direction for sowing.—Rs. 6 per packet. Cauli flower seeds according to quality at Rs. 0-12, 1, 1-4, and 1-8 per tola. Potato seed a novelty at 0-8 per paper. 20 sorts of all double and very double Flower seeds at Rs. 4 per packet. 15 sorts of country vegetable seeds at 1 rupee a packet. 30 sorts of vegetable seeds made up with fresh seeds here at Rs. 4-8 per packet. Very large Begoon seed at 0-12 per tola. Guinea grass seed at 0-8per paper. Price lists for seeds and plants furnished free of charge. Picture book of all sorts of flowers and vegetable received direct from America at 0-12 a copy. Our "Krishi Sangraha" a real help to gardening in Bengal Rs. 2-3-0. Those having a taste on gardening must possess such a book of 330 pages. Krishi Tatwa, pictorial, for the last 2 years at Rs. 2 per year, and for the current year issued in monthly parts from Baisak last Rs. 3-6 per year. All remittance should be made in advance.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEA,
Proprietor.

Pikepara Nursery, Calcutta.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to sui assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable zemindary known as the Neilgunge Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and outoffices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,
Receiver.

Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

NO MORE PAINS !!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

☞ The words PAIN-CURER and NO MORE PAINS !!! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & Co.
49, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations.

Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa. "Please send me by return post 6 bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer as I CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT. IT HAS BEEN OF GREAT USE TO MY FAMILY, SAVED ME."

PHOTOGRAPHS of the late Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadur, C. I. E., can be had at Westfield & Co., 15, Dhurrumtola Street, Calcutta. (C. D. V. and Cabinet Sizes.)

TIRHUT MANGOE & LITCHI GRAFTS.

(GUARANTEED BEST AND GENUINE,)

Depatched to all Railway Stations. The rates are inclusive of Railway freight.

Maldah (known as Langra) 1-12 each. Bombay and Kishunbhoge 1-8 each, Litchi 2 each.

Terms strictly Cash. Special rates for large numbers

DURBHANGAH TRADING COMPANY.

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY Co. Ld.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 2,20,000.

By vireue of the powers conferred on them at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 19th June and confirmed on the 7th July the Directons of the above Company hereby invite tenders for Debenaures to the extent of two lacs and twenty thousand Rupees (Rs 2,20,000) which will run pari passu with the previous issues as well as any subsequent issue.

The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 1000 each having a currency of 15 years and hear interest at the rate of 5% payable half yearly on presentation of coupons which will be attached to the Debentures.

In issuing the Debentures the Company secures to the holders a first charge on its moveable property present and future and all its receipts and Revenue.

Tenders will be received and replied to at any time up to the 1st Septembhr next. Tenners to bs sent to the Office of the undersigned where forms of tenner can be obtained od application,

Payment of any accepted tender must be made within 7 days of the date of notice of acceptance of such tender and Interest will acrue from date of payment,

By order of the Directors.

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Agents.

Calcutta, 22nd July, 1884.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR EDUCATED PUBLIC.

SANKHYA KARIKA:

Shortly to be published.

The most ancient and masterly Sankhya Philosophy of Maharsi Kapila Deva known as Sankhya Karika with the Bhaseya by Gourpada in Devnagri character, translated into English by H. T. Colebrooke and commented upon by Prof. H. H. Wilson with a Bengalee literal translation.

The above is a work of no ordinary merit and ought to be read by all, who would like to know the doctrines of Hindu Philosophy as propounded by the Great Rishis. The Bhaseya by Gourpada is not only the oldest but the best exposition of the Suttras ever given to the world by this school of Philosophers.

Price for subscribers Rs. 3, postage 12 annas payable within 25th September. For non-subscribers Rs. 4 and an extra- charge of postage.

Apply to—

DEBENDRA NATH GOSVAMY,
59, Patuatola Lane, Pataldanga, Calcutta.

STEUART & CO.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER,

CALCUTTA.

By Special Appointment to

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G.M.S.I., &c.,
The Earl of Lytton, The Earl of Northbrook, the late Earl of Mayo.
HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM,
THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT &c.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

STATE CARRIAGES AND CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE AND REPAIRED.

Carriages sold on Commission.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons, Pharmaceutical and Operative Chemists,

54, SOVA BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Herring's Granular Effervescent Preparations.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Carbonate of Iron	2	4	0
Iodide of Iron	4	0	0
Kissengen Salt	3	0	0
Seltzer Salt	2	8	0
Vichy Salt	2	6	0
Scidlitz Salt	2	6	0
Lemon Kali	1	0	0
Bismuth Ammonio Citras	3	2	0
Bromide of Ammonium	3	0	0

Young and Poston's Granular Effervescent Preparations.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Ammonio Citrate of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine	2	0	0
Bismuth, Pepsine and Strychnine	3	0	0
Citrate of Bismuth and Pepsine	3	0	0
Iron and Arsenic	2	0	0
Hypophosphite of Lime	2	0	0
Bismuth Pepsine and Bromide Potassium ...	3	0	0

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid'up Capital	£500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,112,590
Annuity Fund	£3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments Rs.	As.	P.	By 15 payments Rs.	As.	P.	By 20 payments Rs.	As.	P.	Age next Birth-day
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if i happen sooner, or on the Anniversary o the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining. Age 60 Rs.	As	P.	Age 50 Rs.	As	P.	Age 55 Rs.	As.	P.	Aige next Birth-day
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
" Annum	11	8
" Single Copy	0	3

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.